An index to advertises

Vol. 84, No. 20,836.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1894-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill in the House.

RIVERS AND HARBORS

and called the Senate to order. Among tered by railroad interests.

Mr. Mercer (Neb.) advocated his amend-

outpost in Congress today, when Mr. Peffer introduced two bills, one "to provide for public improvements and the employment of citizens of the United States," and the other for the "improvement of public roads and for other purposes."

not entirely in sympathy with the move-ment, he presented the bills because he had been requested to do so, and because he believed it was the duty of every Senator to report all bills and petitions sent him. The bitis were referred to the committee on education and labor. Mr. George (Miss.) gave notice that tomorrow he would address the Senate on the legal aspects of the Hawaiian question.

Scenni-Class Mail Matter. Mr. Peffer called up the resolution intro-

duced by him a short time ago looking to the extension to private individuals of the privilege of sending second-class mail matter at the same rate as is now accorded to publishers—one cent per pound. Mr. Peffer | Carr of No. 25 L street northwest, Washon post offices and post roads, and made an argument in favor of the resolution, fter which it was referred as requested. Mr. Quay called up for immediate con-hieration Senate bill authorizing the con-

struction of a bridge over the Mottongahela river at Glenwood, Pa., and the bill was passed with some inimportant amendments. The Senate also passed the bill
granting the right, of way to the Albany
and Astoria-Railroad Company through the
Grand Ronde Indian reservation in Oregon.
The Vice President announced his signature to the Bland seigniorage bill.

Bills Proposition of the bill was
die."

A Standard Railroad Company through the
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for the purpose of preventing the work of bodies for dissection in medical

finished business before the Senate. He had intended to make the request at the same hour today, but the opponents of the Thursday he wished to postpone the re-

# THE HOUSE.

An attempt was to have been made today by Mr. Josephs, the New Mexico delegate, her belief that Fletcher had knocked her to pass the bill for the admission of that son off the train and killed him. Fletcher, territory to statehood, under suspension of the rules, but it being apparent that the democrats did not have a quorum present he decided not to make the effort.

whole and the consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed.

The paragraph appropriating \$750,000 to be expended under the direction of the Missouri river commission was the pending subject of discussion and by unanimous consent it was agreed to close debate upon to at 2:30. Mr. Catchings, who was recog-nized to control the time against the amend-ments, continued for a brief time his argument against parceling out by restriction portions of the river and harbor appropriations made under the continuing contract system. The twelve projects now included in the system were not local, but national, in their character. He cited the improvement of the Mississippi river as the best Blustration of this fact. No commercial body had been more active in behalf of liberal appropriations for the Mississippi, the levees of its banks, as well as the jetties at its mouth, than the New York cham-ber of commerce.

Expended on the Mississippi. The amount expended on the Mississippi from Cairo to the gulf was \$19,000,000, and for every dollar expended by the United States four or five dollars have been expended by the states through which it pended by the states through which it until late in the afternoon.

The difference between the Missisflowed. The difference between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers was that the lat-ter had no general commerce worth men. sippi and Missouri rivers was that the latter had no general commerce worth mentioning. The purpose of the liberal appropriations made for it was to make it navigable; to give it commerce. But this could not be accomplished if the clamor of representatives for local improvements out of the complex was to prevail. the appropriations made was to prevail.

The improvement of the water transportation routes in part met the depressing fall in prices that was going on, and instead of halting now, Congress should step for ward. But for the improvements proseward. But for the improvements prose-cuted during the last twenty years hun-dreds of thousands of acres of lands, now cultivated with some degree of profit, would be abandoned. If Congress did not yield to

mr. Hermann (Ore.) eulogized the contract the main tore) the waterways of the country, inauguration of which, he said, was one unearthed in New Jersey will be a matter of the grandest achievements of the Fiftyfor investigation by the pension bureau.
first Congress. According to the report of
Commissioner Lochren has detailed Special Independence, Iowa, horseman, has comthe Secretary of War this system had re-sulted in a saving to the government of Examiners O. W. Reed and J. T. Clements pleted all the arrangements and last night Baltimore, Philadelphia, Galveston, Charleston, Savannah, the cascades of the Columbia. Hay Lake changel, the deep water involved in the fearly who, it is charged, is This

Mr. Loud's Criticism. Mr. Loud (Cal.) criticised the injustice of the system to those who were not "in on the proposition." No man was better able the proposition." No man was better able have been subjected to a rigid scrutiny by the proposition of them have been subjected to a rigid scrutiny by nor to second it than Mr. Hermann, both of whom had their projects in which they were interested in the system. His prin- also been detailed to aid the corps investicipal objection to river and harbor improve-ments was that they were not made to Buffalo. efit the whole country, but to satisfy

improvements should keep step with of commerce. The figures the takes had received \$42,000,- nue near N street northwest, was com-

What is Going On in the Senate and House.

What is Going On in the Senate and House.

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eral indorsement to the plan of the com-mission, contended that the commission, should not be permitted to overlook emergency necessities, such as now existed at Leavenworth and Atchison, where the breaks were very threatening. About \$60,000 would repair these breaks, if expended at

Fostered by Railroad Interests. After some further debate by Mr. Wilson (Wash.) and Mr. Harris (Kan.) Mr. Bartholdt (Mo.) had read a letter from T. W. Coolman and A. J. Cummings of St. Louis charging that the attempt to divert the ap-The Vice President, after an absence of propriation contained in the bill for the about a week, was in his place this morning Missouri to up-river points was being fos-

several bills and resolutions sent over from the House with the Speaker's signature was the Bland seignforage bill.

Coxey's army of the unemployed, which has frequently been reported as on its march to Washington, had its foremost works between the south line of Nebraska and Sloux City. and Sloux City.

In doing so he stated that while he was Young James Carr Found Badly Hurt Near Baltimore.

> His Mother Makes Charges Against Young Fletcher-An Angry Demonstration-Social War Imminent.

An incident that may result tragically, and is already involved in mystery, was embraced in a telegram received this morning, which read as follows:

asked that it be referred to the committee ington, D. C., was discovered lying unconscious on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad tracks at the foot of Sharp street last night. After an examination at the City Hospital a severe scalp wound and a fractured skull were found. Young Carr is expected to

A Star reporter this morning called at the above address in order to learn in regard to the boy's condition. The number was erroneous, but on inquiry at No. 35

ourpose of preventing the work of distressed lady was assured that her son was not dead, and that he is receiving the bodies for dissection in medical Several amendments were made, tially as follows:

pendence mine. The union miners believed it was done by some enemy who wanted tally as follows:

Mr. Teller gave notice that on Thursday at 2 o'clock he would ask unanimous content to make the McGarrahan bill the unnished business before the Senate. He had intended to make the request at the lad intended to make the lad intende to stir up sentiment against them. A peti-tion to Gov. Waite asking him to withwest, but the friendship was discontinued bill having signified their willingness to have the bill come before the Senate on Thursday he wished to postpone the reago, however, the latter again sought the companionship of young Carr and about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening induced him to take a walk to 7th street. That, Mrs. Carr said, was the last seen of young

she said, was home, but he had not told her the boy was hurt. At this point old Mr. Carr entered and in the midst of tears and rantings was told the news, when he expressed himself Without transacting any routine business in a similar fashion as to Fletcher. He the House went into committee of the directed his wife to immediately go to Baltimore and then, telegram in hand, the father walked across the street to the home of the Fletchers. In a moment, however, he returned, making a remark to the effect that Mrs. Fletcher was in such a condition that she did not know anything. Hardly had the words left his mouth when the person in question entered the store and then occurred a most dramatic scene. "Where is Mrs. Carr?" said Mrs.Fletcher, making a bee-line for the back room. "Get out of here, you drunken old villain," shouted Mrs. Carr, rushing forward, with a large water pitcher filled with flour. The intruder turned to flee, and was struck in the middle of the back with the pitcher, the contents distributing themselves over everything and everybody present, The Star man receiving an unusually generous

> to her home, donned a shaw! and hurried down the street. Mrs. Carr put on a hat and started for Baltimore, in the meantime have convinced him of the correctness of hurling spirited invections against the Fletchers in general, and Edgar Fletcher

in particular. Mrs. Fletcher proceeded to T. J. Fingles' tin shop at No. 910 4th street northwest, "I would love dearly to get my hands on im right now," replied the mother, "and

### just and fair demand of the people it To Investigate Alleged Pension Frauds.

The pension frauds, alleged to have been 00 on the work in progress at to co-operate at Hoboken with Examiner involved in the frauds. The reports made to channel of the great lakes are now under the centract system. The system should the pension bureau tend to show that Hansee conducted a branch office at Ellenville. N. Y. It is alleged that parties living in examiners and some of them have been forwarded as test cases to New Jersey.

# St. John's College. St. John's College Hall, on Vermont ave-

Three additional special examiners

Magee, the Suspect, Confined in the Tombs.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES

NEW YORK, March 19.-The mystery murder.

is confined in the Tombs. He has decided not to talk any more about the case. Ma-EXPECTED TO DIE gee stated when first arrested that he was name on and the fact that she wore a wed-

## COLORADO'S MINING TROUBLES. No Resistance to Be Made to the Serving of Warrants.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., March 19 .-- At the conference between the military officers and a committee of the miners' union last night the latter gave assurances that no resistance would be offered to the serving of warrants upon any of the miners. No member of the union, they say, had anything to do with arresting the deputy sheriff at Altman on Friday night. If any mistake had been made it was by the authorities at Altman, and the miners were in no manner responsible. The miners requested Brigadier General Tarsney to withdraw the troops; but he replied that he could not do so, as the sheriff insisted they were needed.

The Vice President announced his signature to the Bland seigniorage bill.

Bills Passed.

A number of bills were taken from the calendar and passed; among them a bill to "regulate" the making of property returns by officers of the government" and an act authorizing the Texarkana and Fort Smith railroad to bridge the Calcasien and Sabine rivers in the states of Louisiana and Texas.

The Resurrectionist Bill Passed.

The Resurrectionist Bill Passed.

The pomotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the Listrict of Columbia, called up the bill is the Listrict of Columbia. The bill is that the talk proved unintelligible. The district of Columbia is the Carr family was located. The house is the Carr family was located. The house is the Carr family was located. The house is of brick, and two stories in height. There will be used the Carr family was located. The house is of brick, and two stories in height. There will be used to the carry and provision store.

In reply to an inquiry as to how her son was feeling today, Mrs. Carr assumed a look of dense incomprehensibility. Then the telegram was read to her. It was the first the family had heard of the accident.

"I knew something had happened to that boy," the mother exciamed with the utmost boy." The mother exciamed with the utmost provide the called the carry and in a strong Irish broque; "The five deputy sheriffs arrived in town last night from Victor wild Waster Russell, and the salter it was the first the proven at the family had heard of the accident.

The Resurrectionist Bill Passed.

"I knew something had happened to that boy," the mother exciamed with the utmost content and in a strong Irish broque; "The five deputy sheriffs arrive Altman would be closed at midnight. It is not known yet what caused the

> draw the troops is receiving many signa-The troops reached Cripple Creek yesterday morning. Gen. Tarsney said that the laws of the state had been violated in various ways by mob interference and re-sistance to arrest; that the orders of the court enjoining the miners from interference with workmen willing to labor in mines at the terms of the companies had been disobeyed, and that deputy sheriffs had been assaulted on Thursday night and some of them had been wounded.

# NEW CURE FOR CHOLERA.

A St. Louis Physician Recommends a Surgical Operation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19.-Dr. Heine Marks, superintendent of the city hospital, has come to the conclusion that cholera can be cured by surgery,

The method which he describes is when the stage known as "collapse" is reached to open the abdomen just above the lilocaecal valve, an opening is made in the intestines and a silver tube inserted. An artificial valve is then made and the intestines flooded with an antiseptic solution. A case of cholera can be cured in a few hours in this manner by the destruction of the bacilli.

As bacteriologists agree that the typhoid fever bacilli are located in the same por-tions of the intestines as those of cholera, the operation would have the same effect in a case of typhoid fever, though the necessity for the operation would be less

# FOLLOWED HIM 20 MILES. A Noted Burglar Caught by Connecti-

cut Farmers. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 19.-George

Gregory and George Beers, farmers, living in Easton, yesterday afternoon captured a noted burglar and horse thief after following him for twenty miles.

When Beers and Gregory returned from church with their families they found that their house had been entered and \$200 worth of silver ware taken. The thief also took a horse and carriage. The horse has a peculiar gait and the farmers followed trail to Westport, where they overtook the thief, who proved to be Geaton of New York, and bound him after a fierce fight. Geaton is wanted by the local police.

## GALESBURG BID HIGH And Induced Horseman Williams to Move There.

This means that Galesburg will hereafter be one of the largest horse centers in the country. A farm of 150 acres has been on this will be constructed a first-class mile track. Arrangements will also be made for the holding of a big district fair this fall. To bring Mr. Williams here will cost the city about \$42,000, but this has all been arranged for by the sale of lots.

# THOUGHT HE WAS ECCENTRIC.

A Musician With a Fractured Skull Locked Up at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 19.-Early yesterday hearing. morning the police found George Franckum, a musician, wandering around the showed that the lakes had received \$12,000, on the Atlantic coast, \$37,000,000; the gulf, \$27,000,000; the Mississippi, \$76,000,000, and the Pacific coast but \$10,000,000. The south, including the Mississippi and tributaries, the formula including the mississippi and tributaries, the f streets in a dazed sort of way, and thinkbrother is the director of the Australian exhibit at the midwinter exposition.

This week opens with a good many things to interest and to trouble those who are responsible for the legislation of this Congress. In the first place the question of whether or not the President will sign the Bland seigniorage bill is one of the most vital interest, which has excited an activity among the democrats unprecedented during this Congress. Nearly all the democrats who represent silver constituencies surrounding the death of Martha J. Fuiler, and who stood by the administration in the the typewriter operator for Lawyer Wm. M. Sherman law fight have been to see Mr. Mullen of 114 Nassau street, is far from be- Cleveland to urge him to sign the seignoring solved. The police are still unable to age bill. The pressure brought on him for decide whether it is a case of suicide or the approval of this measure is said by those closest to him to be greater than he Joseph T. Magee, the young Irishman who has ever experienced either in the struggles is held on suspicion of being the murderer, for appointment or in legislative matters. Heavy Pressure on the President.

Some of the biggest men in the party have approached him with every argument a single man. The discovery of medical at their command, and the pressure is prescriptions in his desk with Miss Fuller's steadily growing. The argument of injury to be done his party in the south and west ding ring led the police to believe that Ma- by the failure of the bill is dwelt on by gee and Miss Fuller were more friendly than outward appearances would indicate. Letters were discovered that show Magee to have been married and to have a child about six years old. Magee is supposed to have been divorced from his wife.

by the failure of the bill is dwelt on by every one, but the strongest argument is to be found in the appeal to him not to sacrifice those men who, at personal risk, stood by him in the fight against the Sherman law. He has been told that every one of these men will be defeated for Congress man law. He has been told that every one of these men will be defeated for Congress if he falls to sign the bill, and that the fight in every democratic convention will be waged between the Cleveland and anti-Cleveland, silver and anti-silver, factions, and that he cannot hope for the success of an administration man except in the larger cities, and even there only occasionally. As far as can be learned, he bas never committed himself one way or the other, and the most satisfaction that has been got out of him is that he wants to protect, as far as possible, those men who stood by him, and whose interests now appear to demand the signature of the Bland bill.

Difficulties in the Way of Appears

Difficulties in the Way of Approval. He has always, however, coupled this with a statement of the difficulties and dangers in the way of his approval of the bill. The condition of the treasury, is undoubtedly such as to occasion apprehension and to demand very great caution and foresight in every move, and the representa-tions are being made by eastern financiers that the coinage of the silver bullion will create an extraordinary demand for gold, which will embarrass the department, and the consciousness that such an embarrass-ment is possible will cause the President to ment is possible will cause the President to consider very carefully before affixing his name to the bill. If he were convinced that this apprehension on the part of anti-silver men was well founded he would probably run the risk of all restricted. silver men was well founded he would probably run the risk of all party division in order to guard against the disastrous consequences which they point out. On the other hand, there is no question of the sincerity of those who believe that his vetoing the bill is going to occasion greater trouble for the democratic party than they have experienced for years.

A Free Coinage Bill to Follow Another consideration is that the veto of the seigniorage bill is almost certain to result in the passage of a free coinage bill through both houses of Congress at the next session, and with the possibility of its being strong enough to defy a veto. Some of the New York financiers, foreseeing this, are disposed to agree that it would be better to coin silver now and take the consequences than to have greater trouble with silver in the future. If any assurance was felt that this bill becoming a law would prevent other silver legislation durbe certain to control Mr. Cleveland's ac-tion. As it is, he is in a dilemma, and it is obvious that he has, not yet made up his mind what to

mind what to do.

Contemporary with the perplexity and irritation over this question is a feeling of antagonism concerning the tariff greater, than has heretofore appeared. It is quite obvious that in addition to the interest which men take in securing protection for industries in their localities, there is a very strong effort being made to affect the legislation by persons and combinations whos interest extends only to the matter of making as much money out of the legislation

eculation enters into the matter so deeply that Congressmen who are honestly endeavoring to solve the legislative problem are at a loss where to draw the line of discrimination. It has become very evident that there will be a considerable conflict between the House and Senate over the bill, and it will not be safe to count on the action of the Senate as to any of the disputed questions as indicative of what the bill will finally carry when sent to the President.

Where a Conflict Will Come. In the present temper of the House it appears absolutely impossible that an agreement to the Senate's proposition to tax sugar can be secured, and in the House also Star, November 17, taken in its "entirety" ducts. There is also a very strong disposi-tion in the House to put coal back on the free list, and the indications are that they will not agree to the Senate's duty on that

SUPREME COURT WORK.

Cases That Will Probably Come Up in the April Term.

Should Justice Jackson recover his health and return from the south in time, it is probable that the month of April will be devoted by the Supreme Court to the consideration of those cases that have been set aside for hearing before a full bench. The court has set the Indiana tax' cases for a hearing before a full bench on the 26th of March, though it is said to be probable that the arguments in the case will be heard whether Justice Jackson is here or not, it being the desire of those interested to have the case disposed of. Among the important cases assigned by the court for hearing before a full bench on the 2d of GALESBURG, Ill., March 19 .- After April are the following: Involving the constimuch delay and hard work the committee tutionality of the Texas railroad laws; elecappointed three weeks ago to arrange for margarine cases from Massachusetts; a reargument of the case of Constable et al. vs the National Steamship Co., limited, which has been pending for a long time; a re-argument of the case of Hilton vs. Guiot, telegraphed an aceptance of his proposition. involving the question of foreign judgments; Parden vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., and railroad cases from Mon

The cases assigned for hearing on April b. include the following: The Interstate Commerce Commission agt. Brimson, from the northern district of Illinois. Ex-Sena-tor Edmunds appears in this case as the special counsel for the commission. The United States vs. the Trans-Missouri United States vs. the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, from the circuit court of appeals of the eighth circuit, and the United States, appellant, vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Union Pacific Railroad Co. There are upward of twenty more cases awaiting argument fore a full bench, but up to this time no steps have been taken to assign them for

### The Steamer Calumet. The Attorney General has given the Sec-

retary of the Treasury an opinion that, in the absence of a protecting lien, he is not legally authorized to make partial payments or the work already performed on the revenue steamer Calumet, now under construc-tion at Buffalo, N. Y. The government holds liens in the case of naval vessels and therefore is enabled to pay for the work as it progresses without fear of consequences.

The President today transmitted to Congress additional Hawaiian correspondence. It is the final correspondence arising out of the request made by President Dole of Minister Willis for a specific declaration as to whether or not the United States would | committée of the District for the collection | use force to effect the queen's restoration. Under date, of February 8 Mr. Dole poor during the winter months has been writes to Mr. Willis acknowledging the re- the subject of the general attention of ceipt of the latter's letter of the 19th of municipal beneficial organizations all over January, which shows "clearly your de- the country, and there has been universal sire that no interpretation be placed on curiosity to ascertain whether a plan so any of those events or matters which is simple and yet as novel as that adopted by inconsistent with the friendly attitude of the local body would prove successful. The plaintiff's individuality and remarkable yourself and your government, and insist- work of the central relief committee is now ing that your own course was not such as drawing to a close, and with the meeting

Mr. Dole to Mr. Willis.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HONOLULU, H. I., Feb. 14, 1894.

Sir: Referring again to your communication of January 19, the receipt of which has already been acknowledged, permit me to say that it gives me great pleasure to see say that it gives me great pleasure to accept your explanation of the circumstances referred to in my letter of January 11, regarding the deprivation of the liberty of the crews of the American men-of-war and the wearing of uniforms ashore by the officers after the arrival of the Corwin.

It would give me great satisfaction to close the correspondence at this point, but there are matters in your communication which require brief explanation for the sake of a clear understanding of some points. It has not been my desire in any of my letters in this correspondence to charge the United States with intending to use force against this government, but rather to show that the withholding by the United States of its intentions on that point, taken with other circumstances more or less expressive of unfriendliness to this govern-ment, had produced the unfortunate state of affairs that was brought to your atten-tion, as a reason why such information should not be longer withheld.

The first part of Minister Thurston's in-terview with Secretary Gresham, quoted by you, on pages 8 and 9 of your letter, stand-ing alone, permits the construction which you have given to it. But taken with the you have given to it. But taken with the rest of the interview, as reported in my letter of specifications, must, I submit, be considered as having been rendered somewhat problematical in meaning by the Secretary's refusal in the latter part of the interview to answer Mr. Thurston's direct question whether or not the United States intended

to use force. A Diplomatic Distincti

In your reference to paragraph 12 of the letter of specifications, you say "you expressed your satisfaction and approval of what occurred." Permit me to say in fuller explanation of the interview in question that I expressed my satisfaction with your assurances that you did not mean to give the impression that you had any "intention of exercising the authority inconsistent with of exercising the authority inconsistent with that of" the Hawaiian government... This assurance referred solely to your reported remarks, published in the Hawaiian Star, November 16, as follows: "Until the time comes for me to carry out my instructions, the peace and good order of this community will be kept undisturbed in the interests

I was still in the dark as to your instructions and as to your plans for carrying them out when the time should arrive; and my anxiety was not lessened by the natural implication of your words, that your interest in the peace and good order of the community was limited to the period before the time for carrying out your instructions

should arrive.

A somewhat similar explanation may be made of my satisfaction with your assur-ance that my reply to the demand of your government would be forwarded to Washington and that nothing would be done by you until you were further instructed (p. 37 of your letter). It was simply a relief to me to learn that the unknown action of the United States toward. United States toward my government was to be delayed.

A Courteous Criticism. Whether your address to a delegation of the American League, referred to by you on page 15, and reported in the Hawaiian

there is a positive determination not to admits of a friendly construction, in view permit the abrogation of the reciprocity of the contemporaneous circumstances of treated with courtesy and consideration by the following language, which is a part of the officials and have been given every fabrazil and Germany to agricultural prothe address, I am content to leave where cility for learning the difficulties in the way the following language, which is a part of the address, I am content to leave where you have left it, to a reasonable construction of the whole address. The words referred to are as follows: "I have my instructions, which I cannot divuige. But the policy of the privilege. The Secretary pointed out to them what he considered glaring defects and inconsistencies in the ferred to are as follows: "I have my in-structions, which I cannot divulge. But this much I can say, that the policy of the United States is already formulated regard-ing these islands, and that nothing which can be said or done either here or there can avail anything now. I do not come here as did Mr. Blount: I come to act.
When the proper time comes, I shall act."
You say on pages 16 and 17 of your letter, referring to my inquiries on November 24 and 29 as to the intentions of your government and the correctness of the published reports of Mr. Gresham's letter: "My duty, as I understand it, did not permit me to discuss with you the letter of Mr. Gresham to the President, nor could I, under the state of facts, be questioned as to the existence or nature of the intentions of my government. As a matter of fact, it was, at that time, doubtful whether my government

> view of the circumstances, and especially of your remark to the delegation of the American League reported in the Hawaiian.
>
> American League reported in the Hawaiian American League reported in the Hawaiian Star November 17, and in my letter of specifications, "that 'he policy of the United tates is already formulated regarding these Your letter on pages 21 and 25 imply that

my reference to war-like preparations of the American ship of war m the barbor of Honolulu was 'imited to Friday, December 15. I had no intention of himself and mat-ment to that or any other day. As a mat-ter of fact, my information was based upon 15. I had no intention of limiting my stateobservations made upon a Tuesday, which I understand to have been the Tuesday following the arrival of the Corwin.

The fact as stated by you on pages 2d and 30 of your letter to Mr. 1. A Correct based his statement to his nephew that "restora-

by the United States for that purpose." tirely upon Secretary Gresham's published letter and current newspaper comments may explain how the same sources of in-formation may have tended to lead the est of the community to a similar conclusion. Tend to Better Feeling.

You stated in speaking of the general apment does not of itself entertain this apprehension." What I did say was this: "I am not prepared to state that the government pelled us to act as if it was correct."

# MR. DOLE'S LETTERS may assist in removing all misunderstanding, if any remains, in relation to the subject of this correspondence, and may assist in convincing you of the good faith of this government and of an absence of unfriend-liness on its part in attributing the disturbed condition of affairs here in December, referred to in this correspondence, to a fear and distrust of, your government, based upon the circumstances mentioned, a feeling which you have fully recognized in your letters as the honest belief by a large part of the community that such "hostile attack by the United States naval forces was imminent." In closing I beg to assure you that I have never intended to put upon your excellency the sole responsibility for the matters under discussion, as the correspondence will show, and to assure you of my sincere appreciation of the friendly nature of your reply to my letter of specifications, and to in the expressed hope "that there may be a speedy, honorable and satisfactory adjustment of all pending questions." With renewed assurances, &c.,

tions."
With renewed assurances, &c.,
SANFORD B. DOLE.

A WONDERFUL WORK.

The System Carried Out by the Central Relief Committee.

The system adopted by the central relief and distribution of relief to the suffering to arouse anxiety in this community concerning the intentions of the United States government."

The last letter is as follows:

Mr. Dole to Mr. Willis.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The last letter of the community conception to conclusion the lines followed by the committee in its really enormous work have been found to be the most efficient guides to the best sort of charity, and the impense amount of good that has been the immense amount of good that has been done proves the wisdom and foresight of tators with composure. She only on one of the ladies and gentlemen comprising the committee and those zealous helpers of the

subscription committee who entered so heartily into the spirit of the movement. The result of the work done by these committees shows that voluntary charitable la-bor secures the very best results. Since the movement was organized, in December last, movement was organized, in December last, about \$35,000 in money, food, fuel and clothing were subscribed by the citizens of the District. Of this the subscription committee secured over \$13,000, and cash from various other sources, such as the Marine Band concert fund, increased the currency available to \$10,000 more. The remarkable fact will be developed when the final figures are completed that all this charity was collected and dispensed at a cost of about 2 1-2 per cent, or at least 4 per cent cheaper than similar charity has ever been secured and distributed before in any American city. Every expense is included in the percentage mentioned. The cash expenditures up to date, make interesting reading, and the manner in which the organized charitable bodies in the District reading, and the manner in which the or-ganized charitable bodies in the District were used by the committee as channels for the distribution of relief may be seen in the amounts appropriated from the central fund for their use. The table also shows that the Associated Charities and the police fund received amounts precisely the same. Here are the figures: Here are the figures:

 Here are the figures:
 7600

 Police fund.
 7,600

 Associated Charities.
 7,600

 Deaconess Home.
 159

 United Hebrew Charities.
 350

 Colored Y. M. C. A.
 250

 St. Vincent de Paul Society.
 400

 Central Union Mission.
 250

There was a considerable amount ex-pended directly from the headquarters of the committee on Louisiana avenue in emergency cases, and in the forthcoming report of Mr. Lawrence Gardner, chairman of the distribution committee, the story of the noble work which absolutely prevented anything like want and destitution among the poor of Washington will be told at length.

# HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

Secretary Carlisle Declines to Con-

Architects, and will treat his recent re- and sternly checked. marks reflecting on the Secretary's veracity This morning Mr. Breckinridge had some and ability "with the contempt they deserve." Secretary Carlisle may have been was as rosy and his complexion as clear very indignant when he saw that Mr. Burn- as ever, but his eyes were heavy, and he ham had published him as a "liar," but the had all the appearance of having put in a people who were permitted to see him dur- hard day of work between Saturday and ing the day, say that he gave no outward Monday.

Miss Pollard as a Witness ing the day, say that he gave no outward indication of it. They say he was as calm and unruffled in mind and manner today and was transacting official business at the Treasury Department as though nothing unusual had occurred. He was given an opportunity to reply to Mr. Burnham's severe strictures, but responded to the newspaper man making the offer that he had nothing whatever to say on the subject. Mr. O'Rourke, the supervising architect, took his cue from his superior officer and also declined to talk about the matter. The Secretary is preparing a statement in with copies of all correspondence bearing thereon, to the House in a day or two. It is said at the department that the officers of the architects' association have been glaring defects and inconsistencies in the statute and invited their co-operation in their correction. They became abusive and impertinent, so it is alleged, and the Secretary declined to have further communication with them. He will submit the entire correspondence to the House, and will abid the results. abide the result.

two months' trip to Buffalo and Niagara,

Personal Mention. Mint Director Preston has returned from Philadelphia, where he attended the St Patrick's banquet. Mr. Charles H. Ketchum is back from

government. As a matter of fact, it was, at that time, doubtful whether my government had any 'intentions', hostile or otherwise, toward your government.'

Some Difficulty Here.

I confess my inability to satisfactorily weigh the last sentence of this quotation, in

Coming Army Retirements. Col. M. M. Blunt, sixteenth infantry, will

retire on account of age August 13 next, and it is said that Col. P. T. Swaine, twenty-second infantry, and Col. E. F. Townsend, twelfth infantry, will voluntarily retire about the same time. These retirements will result in a lot of promotions in the infantry branch of the carvice, as follows: Lieut. Col. H. S. Hawkins, Lieut. siderable length. As, for instance, today Lieut. Lea 'Febiger.

Question of Jurisdiction. Gov. Tillman of Scuth Carolina arrived

here this morning to confer with treasury the requirements for a literary career. Miss officials as to the difficulties arising out of Poliard's counsel are evidently alert to prethe seizure of alleged illicit spirits by United vent her from becoming worked up to such prehension of the use of force by the United States: "Furthermore, as frankly admitted by you in this correspondence, your govern-

> Awaiting Boatner's Return. Representative Boatner of Louisiana is

# MADELINE'S STORY

Miss Pollard Still Undergoing the Ordeal of Cross-Examination.

The Plaintiff Tells More of Her

Relations With Mr. Breckinridge.

WHAT THE DEFENSE MAY BE

This was the eighth day Judge Bradley's court has been actually engaged in the trial of Miss Pollard's suit against Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky for breach of promise, and the case for the plaintiff has not yet been closed. Nor are there any signs of a waning interest in the trial, for as it progresses new questions are arising and new phases appearing which relieve the monotony of the proceedings. The high position the defendant has held of course suffices to give the proceedings an interest they might otherwise not have, but the story, told in a remarkable way, has served to greatly increase this interest. She was under the fire of cross-examination all day today. She was the only woman in court save Mrs. Ellis, the lady who has been her constant companion. She faced the jury, the defendant and his counsel, the array of two occasions lost mastery over her smooth and pleasant voice.



Once she came near crying. Once sh spoke in a tone of angry indignation. This was a dramatic episode in the trial. Mr. Butterworth had shown her a letter purporting to have been written by her. She indiguantly declared it to be a forgery and said Mr. Butterworth's client probably knew about it. The letter was not offered in evidence, but it is understood that it purported to be one written by Miss Pollard to Mr. Breckinridge from the Wesleyan College urging him to come to see her there. She has testified that she wrote to him asking his advice concerning he engagement to Mr. Rhodes and he respond-

ed by coming to see her. Mr. Butterworth's cross-examination brought out in detail her story of Mr. Breckinridge's first meeting with her and his persistent and finally successful efforts

to destroy her virtue. The story was told in simple language, but very effectively. During the morning Mr. Butterworth asked her if she were not old enough then to take care of herself Mr. Wilson objected, and made a little speech saying it depended on who the person was of humanity," &c. My satisfaction was with the temporary relief afforded by your assurance that until the time should arrive whatever to do with Mr. Burnham of Chitongue called forth a demonstration from whatever to do with Mr. Burnham of Chitongue called forth a demonstration from the audience, which the judge promptly

what of a fagged appearance. His face

Miss Pollard has already shown herself to be a clear, intelligent witness and her cross-examination this morning added further to her reputation in that respect. She gives her testimony in a soft so drawl, and as an elocutionist is a decide success. Her sentences are well balance and the accent is placed almost invariably on the proper word. In her voice there is The Secretary is preparing a statement in response to a House resolution of inquiry on the subject and will transmit it, together Mr. Calderon Carlisle, counsel for the plaintiff, first asked Miss Pollard a few questions. He read the questions from paper in a low voice, scarcely looking at the witness. Mr. Butterworth, who followed for the defense, was entirely different. He' sits far back in his chair



which he tips back on the rear legs, and asked in a polite manner and he seldom glances at the paper he holds in his hand Outside of her enunciation Miss Pollard is probably as intelligent a witness as has sat in the old court room for many a day. She appears to be endeavoring not to say too little or too much, but her remembrance are brought mit clearly line by like as if an etching. She is not of the "yea, yea, and "nay, nay," order of witnesses, but lows: Lieut. Col. H. S. Hawkins, Lieut. Col. Dangerfield Parker, Maj. James Henton, Maj. J. H. Bradford, Capt. D. W. Burke, Capt. G. W. Davis, Lieut. W. A. Kimball, Lieut. W. B. Reynolds, Lieut. F. Eastman, Lieut. Col. J. S. Casey, Maj. W. S. Worth, Capt. T. M. K. Smith and Lieut. Lea Weblief. a member. Yes, I am still a member of the church." Miss Poliard's intelligence was clearly shown this morning in the little discussion she had with Mr. Butterworth over on Mr. Butterworth's questions, Judge Wilson would say, soothingly, "Wait, wait." The Jurors Looked Away.

During the cross-examination that fol entertains this opinion, although the want expected back Wednesday, at which time lowed the reading of Miss Pollard's school of information to the contrary has com- the plans of the special committee which is girl letter the witness was clearly on the pelled us to act as if it was correct."

to investigate Judge Jenkins' strike injunctive gerge of breaking down. As she answered tions will be determined.